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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 26.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Duchess of Cumberland fell through a bridge. = Abyssinia threatens to invade the Sondan. ____ The Franchise bill has passed its first reading. ____ Japan has created a | besiege the White House, Could any President

Domestic.-Mr. Blaine made a flying visit to Wisconsin. = In a case at Boston it was decided that a life insurance policy held in Massachusetts, though obtained in New-York, could be transferred by assignment. —— In the case of Michael Newell at Buffalo, the Supreme Court decided that he was a citizen and was not guilty of in rusion into office. - The case in which fraud was alleged against the Pittsburg Bond Syndicate has been decided in favor of the city. === The Canonchet case was decided in favor of Mr. Chaffee.

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-Prominent gentlemen have arranged a dinner to Mr. Blaine for next Wednesday. - Colonel James H. Platt nommated for Congress in the 1st District, — An appeal to German Republicans. — Number of men in the Democratic parade much smaller than predicted. Celebration of Sir Moses Montetiore's birthday. - An appeal for the constitutional amendment restricting the city debt. = Death of Dr. Allen S, Church. — Objects of the New-Orleans Exposition explained. Last game of the series between the Metropolitan and Providence nines. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.56 cents. ____ Stocks dull and drooping, closing quiet with at feature.

THE WEATHER-TEIBUNE local observations indicate cool, fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 50°: lowest, 37°; average 43%.

According to our cable letter the Irish now have their chance. The opening of Parliament finds both Liberals and Tories anxious to obtain their votes, and thus the balance of power is likely to pass into their hands. Mr. Parnell has long been pursaing a policy that seemed to have this object in view, and probably he will not let this opportunity pass without improving it; and if in addition, in the coming elections in Ireland, the Nationalists gain as many seats as they hope to, the position of the Irish party in the House of Commons will be immensely

The 2,500 employes of the Washington Cotton Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., must be anxiously looking forward to November 4, since their bread and butter largely depend upon the way the election goes. The business of the mills has been so injured by the tariff agitation of the last year that the owners have decided to shut down until the tariff questions which so porary loan would have been of great advantlargely affect their prosperity have been defi- age to him. nitely settled. If Blaine is elected, the mills will start up again; if the Democrats are successful, they will stay closed. It would take considerable ingenuity to turn this situation into an argument for free trade.

The result of allowing boys to read too many sénsational books is again emphasized by a tragedy in Philadelphia. A lad of eighteen shot his friend, age seventeen, and then himself, for no other reason, apparently, than that he thought it was "heroic" for friends to die toether. This is pushing the Damon and Pythias business to a painful extreme. Some such inddent occurred probably in the last novels they had read-"Tiges Dick" and "Three of a opposed by Mr. Cleveland's bosom friend, Sen-

Kind." The worst of it is, the families of both boys knew they were addicted to "flash" literature, but seemed to attach little importance to

the matter. Young Men: The giants of mythology typified the ength of young men. In the enlightened ern of the strength of young men. In the enlightened crit of the Christian dispensation young men were strong. To-day the strength of the Republican party is in the young men of the country, of whom it possesses a vast majority. The young man is always good for two votes, his own and the one he brings. Ne party in the history of this country has ever been beaten that had the sympathy and support of the young men of the country, and it has been the chief gratification of the tour I have made that everywhere I ave found the young men on our side. You are in the norning of life. The day is before you and your strength is equal to it. You will have the fashioning of the Repubis equal to it. You will investige its glory, its destiny—long after the generation to which I belong shall have passed away. See to it that it is kept in your power and in your hands, and that your hands, clean, pure and strong, shall bear up the Ark of the Covenant. I bid you good morning. Let us turn tegether to the duties of a new day with sibilities and I hope, with its reward - Jun

The registration in New-York city this year has been heavier than ever before. The total for the four days this fall is 240,953, as against 217,021 in four days in 1880. The registration yesterday was 32,634; while four years ago, on the last day, it was 29,077. On the third day of this year, Friday last, 55,773 voters placed their names on the list; the drop from that number to 32,634 yesterday shows that most citizens have been prompt in this im portant matter and have not delayed to secure the right to vote until the last moment. These figures for 1834 indicate great interest among citizens, and give assurance that a full vote will be polled on November 4. That is what Republicans want to see,

There is a chance to cast a non-partisan ballot on election day, which we hope every citizen will avail himself of. It is in regard to the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of this State, to limit the indebtedness of cities, towns and villages. The point is that no city or county containing over 100,000 inhabitants is allowed henceforth to incur a debt exceeding ten per cent of the assessed valuation of its real estate. The need and wisdom of this measure can bardly be successfully disputed, If cities and towns cannot pay as they go, they ought at least to adhere to that excellent rule as nearly as possible. The amendment has twice passed both houses of the Legislature, and no taxpayer of this fearfully debt-laden city should neglect to favor this addition to the fundamental law of the State.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Business men have earnestly desired a reform of the civil service. Whatever abuses there are in the service touch them. If it is inefficient, blundering or dishonest, the burden falls on them. The great body of citizens hardly feel it excepting as business flourishes or stagnates.

What reform do business men expect from the election of Mr. Cleveland ? They know that his party has no sympathy with this reform. It has all the time held that civil service reform was merely a Republican dodge to keep the present officials in place. It has declared, in the spirit of Governor Hoadly of Ohio, that it would be time enough to consider that subject when the Democrats had obtained "the offices that belonged to them." The cry in favor with that party is "turn the rascals out," and by the rascals they mean all Republican officials. Let us put this army of officials out, says Mr. Hendricks, so that we may "see the books." The Democratic party slaughtered Mr. Pendleton because he favored this reform. It honored and elected Governor Hoadly because he expressed unblushingly the reasons of the Democratic mob for opposing it. So at the East, the favor of the party has gone to the men who have treated this reform with the utmost con-

What would this change mean as to the publie service? Would it make the service better or purer? Look at the House when Democrats have controlled it. See the swindles great and small that have infested that wing of the Capitol, the creatures "biger than old Grant" who have been placed in positions of importance and trust for which they were utterly unfit, because they have been unscrupulous partisans Consider the ravenous throngs that beset the House during its session, and remember that throngs as ravenous and vastly larger would peerage. — The Emperor William declares op-position to the Duke of Cumberland's claim. | live, and try to disregard the demands of such a party? Swarms would come from the South a party? Swarms would come from the South. from Cincinnati, Baltimore and New-York, the "heelers and strikers," the repeaters and men who stuff the ballot-boxes, contrivers of chemical ballots and tissue ballots, the heads of mobs and the heroes of the shot-gun, all crying, with truth, "I gave you this place, and demand payment." Would it make the service better to fill it with these creatures? Wou'd it not produce a total demoralization and throw away all that has been gained?

Mr. Blaine is strongly in favor of the reform of the civil service. He approved it from the beginning. His letter of acceptance vigorously advocated that reform. His experience in the Cabinet taught him the necessity of relieving the Executive from the intolerable pressure of partisanship. Mr. Cleveland, on the other hand, started with the same professions, but he quickly yielded to the politicians, and as The New-York Times indignantly declared, to the most corrupt political gangs in the State. His appointments have been dictated by Hubert O. Thompson, by Kingsley, and by Manning. See his subordinates of all grades neglecting their duties and velling for him at Syracuse and at Chicago! See the whole army of State, County and City efficials now doing dirty work | for shelter? for him! Is this the sort of man to stand like a rock against waves of partisanship which would overwhelm the strongest statesman in the land? Is this the sort of man to insist upon a pure, efficient, and non-partisan service regardless of his own chances of re-election ?

THE HONES! AND THE BOGUS REFORMER. The difference between an honest and a bogus reformer is the difference between James G. Blaine and Grover Cleveland. While Speaker of the House in 1873, Mr. Blaine, with great difficulty, succeeded in getting himself excepted from the bill which increased the back pay of members. With his own hand he interlined the word "hereafter" in the clause increasing the Speaker's salary; and managed to have the word retained, notwithstanding vigorous efforts by the supporters of the bill to strike it out. He thus relinquished several

thousand dollars at a time when even its tem

Grover Cleveland was then serving for the third year as hangman of Erie County, fitting himself to become a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. A bill had been introduced in the Legislature, earlier in his term, to increase the pay of Sheriffs in a few counties; among other things permitting them to charge three the American one is far different. dollars instead of two dollars a day for court attendance. Erie County was one of those affected by the bill. In the Board of Supervisors a vigorous protest was made against the measure, which was the offspring of what was known as the Sheriff's Ring, and was denounced

except Erie County from the act was stoutly

opposition the motion was almost unanimously carried. The protest was sent to the Legislature, only to fail through the opposition of the

Sheriff's Ring. Did Grover Cleveland, who served the county for \$2,500 a fear as an assistant districtattorney, and who was in receipt of an income almost ten times as great as Sheriff, relinquish the increased pay provided by the act against which the Supervisors protested? By no means. He not only took the full amount, but actually collected pay for 863 days in one year Not satisfied with that he increased his charges on all other items. For transporting a prisoner to Randall's Island he increased the charge from \$56 to \$160; and for each one he took to the Western House of Refuge he increased the charge from \$9 to \$25 50. He added about twenty-five per cent to the charges for boarding prisoners at the jail; and collected \$150 more for each man he hung. In all he added \$13,266 55 to his bill to the county alone over the amount charged by his predecessor for the same length of service. But that was not onehalf of the increase, the remainder being charged to lawyers and clients whose processes and executions had to go through the Sheriff's hands, and who were more particularly affected by the bill lobbied through the Legislature.

Is it any wonder that the Supervisors of Erie County refused to pay in full Sherifi Cleve land's bills, and that to this day there remain unpaid several thousand dollars of the total of his sworn charges against the county? Is it not significant that since he became an accidental candidate for higher offices his vouchers covering a part of these charges have disappeared from the archives of Eric County ? Has any one ever heard Grover Cleveland say one word in favor of, or make a single move toward reforming the well-known abuses that exist in the administration of the office of Sheriff? On the contrary has be not shamelessly protected Sheriff Davidson when the evidence of his guilt was undisputed ?

What kind of a record is that for a man to reon as a reform combidate for the Presidency It is in such striking contrast with that of James G. Blaine that no one can fail to see in the statesman an honest reformer and in the hangman a bogua one;

CLEVELAND, OTTENDORFER, AND THE IRISH A correspondent writes to know what Grover Cleveland ever did for the Germans. Nothing: unless his almost hightly attendance for many years at a beer saloon in Buffalo is counted something. When Mayor of Buffalo the Common Council passed a resolution directing the tax sales to be advertised in a German newspaper as many propertyowners read no other paper. Cleveland vetoed the resolution.

In assuming that he would receive the German vote, the mistake was made by his managers of supposing that "beer" and "German" were synonymous. They are not. The Germans vote intelligently on the issues of the day, as was shown in Ohio, where the great majority of them voted the Republican ticket. They are liberal in their views. There are exceptions, of course, as for instance in the case of Oswald Ottendorfer, who heads the Democratic electoral ticket in this State. He is the editor of the Staats Zeitung and the author of the following bigoted attack on the Irish which The Star has translated and diligently pub-

We would hall Blaine as liberator, and place him alongside the great Bolivar, if he did accomplish such shifting of nationalities in our party lines, and take the Messrs, Irishmen to Salt River, where he will himself andoubtedly go next November. There is no doubt that the Democratic party would gain for every Irishman who turns his back on it, two members of other nation alities, especially Germans; but if the present losses should not be covered at once, even a defeat would no or a too high price to pay for the liberation of the Demo ratic party from the element of incarnate Irishdom and

QUESTIONS FOR MR. BEECHER. Does Henry Ward Beecher think that he honors the Ninth Commandment by shameful, untene and uncharitable statements against his

political opponents? Does he think that he honors the Eighth Commandment by consorting with Hubert O. Thompson, the \$999 plunderer, and helping to make the tool of that plunderer the President of the United States ?

Does he think that he honors the Seventh Commandment by trying to cover with a gush of sentiment the sin which Cleveland admits be continued for years, and which the clergymen of Buffalo declare they have sworn evidence that he still continues? Does he think that he honors the Fifth Com-

mandment by lending his honored name to shelter from defeat a candidate so unworthy. and helping those to seize the Government by conspiracy who failed to destroy it by a slave holders' rebellion ! Does he think he honors himself by the insincere pretence that his free trade fanaticism does

test, or impel him to judge the letters of others as he long ago begged a Christian world not to judge his own letters ? Does he think he honors his church by teaching that its pastor can be as uncharitable and abusive in treatment of public men, and as

not control his action in this Presidential con-

pagan ? Does he think that he honors his own longsuffering wife, by publishing the disgusting drivel addressed to her by a man of debased character, who crawls under her pure mantle

reckless and untruthful in statement, as any

THE AMERICAN IDEA.

There is a disposition among certain classes in Europe to complain of what are called the American ideas" which are everywhere finding footbold in the world. The particular American idea, however, which is thus deprecated is the idea that labor is entitled to something more and better than the bare necessities of life. A very European idea has just been illustrated by Lady Catherine Milnes Gaskell in The Nineteenth Century. She there describes, under the title "A Farm that Pays," the life of a modern English well-to-do agriculturist. And it is emphatically a sordid, narrow, hard and unsatisfactory life. The farmer, his wife, five daughters and a son, rise at 4 every morning, and till 9 at night they are hard at work, with scant intervals for meals. The son and daughters have no education beyond reading and writing. They never learn anything outside of their menial occupations. There is no grace, or light, or pleasure in their dreary, monotonous existence, Yet Lady Milnes Gaskell holds up this picture as an example which should be followed, and she approves the ignorance and stolidity which alone could secure contentment with such a lot. This may be said to be the old European idea, but This latter is to the effect that every man is

entitled to some opportunities for advancement intellectually and socially; that a mere sufficiency of coarse food and clothing is not enough; that the poorest should be able to enjoy leisure at times; that any condition of society which as a steal. A motion to ask the Legislature to requires ceaseless toil from the masses, and repays it only with the means of keeping life in the body, is altogether wrong, and calls for

ator Titus, then a Supervisor. But despite his radical reformation. A few years ago some American critics, who clearly had not freed themselves from Old-World ideas, began to say travagant, and that his profusion was the cause of hard times. It seemed that he would not rest content with a purely animal life. He wanted comfort in his surroundings. He wanted education for his children, newspapers carpet for his parlor and a piano for his daughters. All this, the critics thought, was very sad, and plain proof of degeneration in our agriculturists. But it was nothing of the kind. It was simply the evolution of the American idea. The farmer was right to seek comfort and intellectual nourishment, and education for his children, and music, and cheerful and beautiful surroundings. It is the people who set their ideal high who come nearest to attaining it, and democracy would be a mockery and a delusion if it did not stimulate the masses to better things, and make them discontented with sordid

and narrow modes of living. The spread of the American idea cannot be hindered, either. It has given to this country its greatness and strength, and its success on this continent is a guarantee for its propagation wherever the majority are still unentranchised. Leisure to think and to act; a margin for intellectual expansion; opportunity to develop manhood and womanhood; these are the demands which the people everywhere are making or about to make, because they see that in America the idea of man's destiny and rights has been largely worked out to a satisfactory conclusion. Nor is there a possibility that the leaven of the American idea will cease to work until it has leavened the whole mass of the Old

THE KIOSK SCHEME.

With all its faults the City Government has senerally acted in behalf of the poor men of this city, the draymen, the workingmen, and mall dealers and merchants, against the corporations and men of large capital, whenever a question has arisen between the two. An opportunity is now afforded them to legislate grain in the same direction.

Three large and powerful companies have usked for the right to build knocks in the streets, for the sale of newspapers and for other much more important purposes. A resolution, incovering the most formidable of these embryo monopolies, was introduced in the Board of Aldermen on October 20, as follows:

Res deed, That permission and license are hereby given o the American Klock Company, incorporated under the of the State of New-York, to erect on may and al treets, arenues and places between Fifty-ninth-st, and the listlery and between the East and North Rivers, a num er of kiosks to be used for the public benefit an ouvertence in lighting and ornamenting the said treets, avenues and places, and vending and selling books, pamphiets, newspapers, periodicals and other cores therein, and to connect the said kiesks as creetes with gas mains or other means of gas-light or electric cht or with telegraph wires in suid streets, avenues and aces, upon such terms as may be agreed upon with the id gas companies, electric-light companies or teleiph companies; no klosks to be more than ten feet in sessid licensees, before this permission and license a available, to give satisfactory bonds for the payment into he city trea-ury of the annual sum of ten thousand de lars as compensation to the city for the privilege and li-

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The peculiar features of this proposition are more or less obvious to those in the newspaper business, but probably would not be understood by the public without explanation.

1. Under the resolution from 1,000 to 2,000 new patent news-stands can be erected in the city, one of them being placed in front of every existing news-stand, and in front of every ferry, bridge, church, theatre and newspaper office in the city. There is no restriction as to location or number. In other words, the scheme is one to drive out of business all the retail newsdealers of this city, and gather up their trade into the hands of one corporation. Do the Aldermen want to sanction the scheme?

2. The resolution permits the sale of "other The term is sufficiently general to cover cigars, soda water, fruit, and, indeed, every variety of merchandise. It appears, therefore, that the Aldermen are asked to create from 1,000 to 2,000 small retail stores in the city, paying almost no rent at all, to run in competition with other retail merchants, who are each obliged to pay from \$100 to \$1,000 rent per year. What do the Aldermen think of this? What do the small retail merchants of the city think of this?

3. The plan also contemplates the use of the kiosks as telegraph offices. Now, the principal stockholders of the proposed American Kiosk Company are the owners of the new Atlantic cable, which has just been landed at Coney Island. Their kiosks therefore would be branch offices for the reception of cable telegrams; and it must be remembered that these offices could be placed without limit as to location or number in every part of the city, substantially rent free. The ingenuity of the scheme is apparent.

4 There is a fourth point, though not such an important one. The projectors and owners of the American Kiosk Company are also owners and managers of two of the newspapers of the city. The kiosks could be used, therefore, as so many branch offices for the receipt of advertisements and subscriptions. The objection is that the scheme would give great facilities, almost free of rent, to special newspapers, to the disadvantage of the press of the city in

There is probably a good deal in this matter that requires the careful attention of both the Government and the public of this city.

OCEAN CONSERVANCY.

It has been found necessary for many year for all maritime countries to protect their floating commerce by keeping constant and careful record of all known obstructions in the various lines or lanes of ocean travel, whether in the form of rocks, ice, or wrecks. The last two are the most dangerous of obstructions, because it is clearly impossible to fix their position with any precision, since they are continually in motion, and subject to all kinds of drifts. It is probable that many ocean disasters occur from collisions with ice or wrecks in the North Atlantic, the facts concerning which are never known, the vessels in collision not being heard of again. Such disasters are apt to be fatal, and it is possible that the losses through these causes almost equal those occurring through stress of weather. It is difficult to deal with icebergs in any way, though no doubt a time will come when it will be possible to clear such obstructions out of the paths of commerce. But floating wrecks can be removed if there is any one to do the work, and when the extent of the danger they cause is considered it is remarkable that no attempt has yet been made to secure international agreement upon some mutual plan of ocean conservancy.

The high seas belong to all the world, and therefore all the world ought to unite in freeing them from such dangers as are capable of being removed. There is no room for doubt as to the practicability of such an undertaking. It is simply a question of means, and so vast is

ures would not amount to an appreciable element of insurance. What is required is an inthat the American farmer was becoming too ex- ternational pact for the conservancy of the ocean. This would involve a slight tax upon ocean commerce and navigation, to be expended upon the maintenance of enough properly equipped vessels to destroy and sink all floating wrecks promptly. A swift steamer, proand books for himself. He even aspired to a vided with torpedo apparatus, would do the work effectively, and such vessels could probably clear away in the same manner some of the smaller icebergs. Part of this service has been hitherto performed in a spasmodic way by the navies of this country and England, and if they could be depended on to do it no better plan need be adopted. But commerce must protect itself if government will not protect it, and inasmuch as the work in question is at present one of those which nobody looks after because it is everybody's business, the suggestion of an international agreement on the subject appears to be the most feasible that can be advanced. The charting of floating wrecks must always be a very ineffective and loose way of obviating the dangers to which their existence exposes all vessels passing near their course, and it would be much cheaper to pay for destroying them than to risk the chances of collision, as at

CASES OF TRANCE.

A woman at Hornellsville in the State is said to

be lying in a state the nature of which cannot be determined. She was taken suddenly ill, and in a few hours passed into a condition asserted by the attending physician to be that of death, but which many of her friends believe to be trance. Those who had charge believed her dead, and buried her. The other party removed her from the grave, and are watching over her. The dispatch concludes by saying that the face is perfectly natural, and " the boly perspires freely," If this latter statement is true there can be no doubt that the woman is alive, but it is scarcely credible that a certificated physician should have declared dead a woman; in whom perspiration was plainly perceptible. There is reason to believe, however, that close of trance are nor frequently mistaken for death than is commonly supposed, for this populiar and little understood ondition often simulates death with a closeness which might deceive even careful observation. Where the custom obtains of burying the dead a few hours after life has ceased to be manifest there is most danger of premature interment, necessarily but trance may continue for many days, and what is most fearful to tonk of, the subject may be perfeetly well aware of all that is going on, though unable to give the least sign of life.

It is doubtful whether in these cases of complete entalepsy venesection would demonstrate the existonce of life, for the circulation appears to be sus pended, no test applicable showing any pulsation of the heart. Cantery of the extremit es would be more likely to reveal the latent life, since if it exists at all the destruction of the outer skin must cause a blister. Yet it is possible that actual death may not have taken place even if no tests are responded to and when there is reason to suspect trance probably the safest way is to keep the body until hope is put out of the question by the appearance of the first symptoms of decomposition. In the Hornellsville case it remains to be seen whether the diagnosis of trance has been correct, but certainly so long as there was any reasonable ground for suspecting the presence of that condition in erment should have isted the burnal of the body, even for a short time, might well suffice to extinguish vitality.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

RECEIVING THREATENING LETTERS. Superintendent Walling. - Threatening letters I Yes, I have received hundreds of them since I have been con sected with the Police Department. As a rule, the only notice I take of them is to tear them up and throw them nto the waste-basket, so that no reporter will see them. each letters are anonymous, of course, and the writers could be gratified if publicity were given to them. Some of the illots who try to frighten me write that they will ill me unless I do this or that thing. Why! if such threats meant anything I would have been shot, slugged ut, or blown up with dynamite, several times. You can unt on it that a person who sends an anonymous threat sonly a cowardly tool. I know of one man who has s about a dezen threatening letters, and I have never thought it worth the trouble to have him locked

EFFECT OF CIVIL SERVICE RULES. James Matthews, Police Commissioner,-There has been am glad of it, because most of the politicians who also here with the idea that they could influence the ommissioners in the appointment of policemen were intolerable bores. They gave occasion also for talk to the effect that the Police Department was governed too much in the interest of polititians.

HEBREWS IN FAVOR OF PROTECTION. Henry Herts, jr., a prominent Israelite—Citizens of the Hebrew race are taking an active though quiet interest

n polities this fail. Being largely identified with the and retail branches, their eyes are open and watchful and any event that will injuriously affect the present of ature prosperity of business is readily perceived, and heir efforts are directed to stay the storm and preserve their interests from harm. This tany be alled selfishness, but it is the selfishness of self-preservation. For this reason they are almost a unit for Blaine and Logan. They believe that the election of Teveland will bring lower prices and unfair competition, and many branches of business, now prosperous, will be irretrievably ruined; that a general financial panic will soon follow, manufactories will be closed, many indus-ries paralyzed, many firms fall, and poverty and starvaion come to the workingman. They are satisfied that the election of Blaine and Logan means the perpetuation f the grand doctrine of " Protection to American Indus try," better prices, better times, larger sales and sure col ections. As an indication of the sentiment among my people, I know at least 200 of them who formerly too the New York Pimes, but since its complete flop-over nto the Free Trade camp they have dropped it, and now take THE TRIBUNE regularly.

HOW THE NUMBER OF FIRESCOULD BE LESSENED. Chief Shay, of the Fire Department,-With the approach f cold weather we must expect an increase in the num per of fires which are usually reported as being caused by ver-heated stoves. Many such fires result either from criminal carelessness or from the deliberate purpose of store-keepers whose stock is insured beyond its value. Goods are piled up close to a stove and an extra supply of coal is put in before the store is closed for the night. The proprietor doesn't care much if his stock is burned up so long as the insurance is large enough to protect im. If the insurance companies took care not to accept risks larger than the value of the stock there would be ewer fires in the city. SITTING BULL'S PARTY TO RETURN.

Paul C. Blum, with Sitting Bull Indians.—We have not made money by our Eastern trip, though we could have done so if the Indians had been managed for that purpose. They drew fairly well in New-York but poorly in brooklyn. If he had put them in the Bowery they would have drawn well, but the manager wanted to keep them away from such places and to collecte them as well as exhibit. He refused the offer of \$6000 a week for Sitting Bull and myself to go with a circus. We should probably have stayed East all winter, but Father Stephanic, the Roman Catholic priest at the reservation, has been making an ade at Washington, the result of which has been to cause Secretary Teller to request the return of the Indians. This was not peremptory, but we shall accode to it. Had we made any money it would have been used to build houses and buy tools for the Indians. As it is, the trip has them good. They realize the vast superiority of the white people, and feel that it is for their is lorest to learn from them rather than fight them hereafter,

The respectable gentlemen who have lent their names and influence to the Independent movement in Brooklyn ought to be reminded of the discreditable devices and low trickery practised by their political managers. For example: the Rev. George K. Van de Water received from the committee upon his recent return from Europe a request that his name should be used as done of the vice-presidents of an Independent mass meeting. He answered briefly to this effect; "If this means opposition to Mr. Blaine-Yes; but if it means support of Clevelandthe capital new employed in maritime com- No." His name was at once furnished to the press

as a vice-president of the Independent mass meeting and greatly to his annoyance the impression has been created that he is exerting his influence in favor of Mr. Cleveland's election. He now anthon izes THE TRIBUNE to state that while he has not decided to vote for the Republican ticket, and probably will not vote at all this year, he cannot and will not support Mr. Cleveland-a candidate whose immorality has been self-confessed.

With the dull, crass stupidity as characteristic of it as its blackguardism, The New-York Times defends its forgery of an endorsement from Mr. Blains on the copy, stolen from this office, which it bought from the thief. No reader of that paper need have a memory more than two weeks long to detect the forgery and be convinced that The Times knew h. On October 11 that paper printed a fac simile of Mr. Blaine's writing, signed with his initials-one of the Fisher letters. On October 23 it published this fac-simile of a pretended endorsement by Mr. Blaine, signed with his initials. Any man who compares the two will say they were written by differ. ent hands. We do not believe a competent bank officer in the city could be found to doubt it. The handwritings do not even resemble each other. They are absolutely unlike. Yet the same paper prints both as fac- similes of the same man's hand writing, within a fortnight of each other! The Time must have as great a contempt for its readers as honest men have for it.

Commended to Democratic papers that are stip ringing changes on the Fisher-Mulligan letters: With the water that is past."

With rare foresight the Newark Democrats, whe are to parade to-morrow night in honor of the Democratic Presidential candidate, have selected as their grand marshal one of the leading undertakers of that city. It is believed that he will conduct the services to the entire satisfaction of all the mourners. Let the funeral proceed.

No, the Democrats "never expected success is Ohio," But Governor Hoadly declared that if the State did not give a Democratic majority, he would be more disappointed than he ever had been in his life. The Columbus correspondent of The Boston Herald, after consultation with the Demogatic leaders, telegraphed " a Republican majorite greater than 10,000 would be the most astenishing political event of recent years," and the Democratic estimates at headquarters, privately telagraphed to their gambling and stock jobbing friends in this city, promised a majority of 7,000, Prom these estimates, and the actual result in Ohio, is may be inferred how much confidence can be placed in the estimates which the Democrats are now making about Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey and New-York.

Grover Cleveland, who spent a long vacation in the North Woods only to turn up subsequently at the Elmira State Fair for political revenue only; who later in the season endeavored to obtain a littie more protoplasm for his wasted boom by visiting his native Buffalo; who came down to this city the other day and desperately endeavored to save something from the Ohio wreck; who passed from the metropolis to Brooklyn, and with a view of making imself solid with the thoughtful voters of Kings lounty, gave himself up to the carnal delights of the barbecue-this same Grover Cleveland is billed to appear in Newark, N. J., on the 27th or 28th of this month. Thus we see how arduous are the luties of Governor-salary \$10,000 a year and free use and office.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Du Toit, on behalf of the South African Republic, as conveyed to Karl Blind a message of thanks for his efforts to aid the restoration of the independence of the Transvaril Commonwealth. Professor Charles W. Bennett resigns the Chair of

History and Logic in Syracase University, which he has illed ever since that institution was founded, to accept the Professorship of Charch History in Garrett Institute, Evanston, Ill., succeeding there the Rev. Dr. Ninde, who has been elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal

Victor Hugo returned to Paris from Switzerland, in unusually good health and spirits. While Sir Moses Monteflore has this month celebrated his one hundredth birthday auniversary, Sims Reeves

has passed his sixty-third (last Tuesday), "Tom" Hughes his sixty-first dast Monday), and Oscar Wilde, on October 16, his twenty-eighth. Upon the urn containing the ashes of the late Protessor Gross, of Philagelphia, is this inscription: "In

Memoriam Within this urn he the ashes of Samuel David Gross, a master in surgery. aHis life, which broken procession of laborious years. He filled chairs in four medical colleges in as many States of the Union, and added lastre to them all. He recast surgical science North America, formulated anew its principles, enlarged its domain, added to its art, and m-parted fresh impetus to its study. He composed many oks, and among them a system of surgery, which is read in different tongues, wherever the healing art is practised. With a great intellect, carefully trained and balanced, he nimed with undivided zeal at the noble end of lessening human safering and lengthening human life, and so tose to the highest poshuman life, and so lose to the lignest putton yet attatoed in science by any of hits countrymen. Resolute in truth, he had no fear, yet he was both tolerant and charitable. Living in enlightened followship with all labouers in the world of science, he was greatly honered by the learned in foreign lands and deeply loved at home. Behind the yetl of this life there is a myster, which he penetrated on the sixth day of May, 1884. His torinory shall exhort and hits example shall encourse the penetrated on the sixth day of May, 1884. His torinory shall exhort and hits example shall encourse the penetrated on the sixth day of May, 1884.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Hereafter in France, when a number of stamps are to be affixed on a letter they must not be placed cless to-gether but with space between them. The reason given or this is that if a considerable portion of the envelope s covered with stamps it is easy for a dishonest pero remove them, open the envelope under them, abstract he contents of the letter, and paste them on again with out being discovered. It is said that a great many bank otes have been stolen out of letters in this way.

John McLean was wise enough to get married a few fays before the election. He is about the only Democras in Orlio who has anything to feel happy over.—[Xenia Onlo) Gazette. On the last night of Mr. Irving's engagement at Buffale

there was a pleasant little entertainment before the curtain tose. Some lifty citizens who had obtained "admission". tickets entitling them to standing-room were very early on the scene and took up an excellent position under the stage box. They invaded the scats allotted to the or chestra, and even sat on the stage itself. This spirited enterprise brought down a remonstrance from Mo Pulser, the business manager of Mr. Irving's tour, bus the heroic tifty would not budge. A policeman was brought and still the garrison held out. Perhaps they had heard of the times when the nobility and gentry of the English metropolis sat on the stage and talked with the actors. The idea of "interviewing" Mr. Irving in the middle of one of his best scenes may have fred the sons of Buffalo with a great ambition. Mr. Pulser beclared that if they did not move force would be used to experthem. This contingency quenched their proad spirit and they withdrew, thus depriving Bufalo of immer-

tainty in the history of the stage.
William Shakespere is editing a paper in Kalamaree Mich., and says he has heard enough of this rot about his

name being Francis Bacon. Only one band of brigands has been seen in Greece this

year and murders have been unusually scarce. It is pretty hard to obliterate the color line. A while woman in Tennessee was put off a negro excursion train

the other day on account of her color.

Mr. Labouchere says that the Church Missionary 50ciety of England has spent in thirty-three years more the Scool, coo on missions for the conversion of Jews and Ma-hometans in Palestine, and has not a single converts show for it. The London Jews Society has spent possif \$200,000, for the \$200,000 for the same object with the same result.

This looks as though there was something wrong somewhere, but perhaps it is in Mr. Labouchere's statement.

Mayor Richman of Sedalia, Mo., was first elected Mayor of the town as a jobe, because he was the heaviest may in town, weighing 410 pounds. He made such a record that he has since been re-elected twice. Ben Butler will celebrate his sixty-sixth birthday the 5th of November next, by reading about the elec-

of Mr. Biaine.

Judge Noah Davis says that Beecher is barking at wall. of Mr. Binine. emptier hole than his dog Noble ever barked at Wal, let him bark. It hurts nobody. Everybody that care to look at the hole can see that it is empty. Besides, there is "December 2011 and the see that it is empty." day see the error of his ways and repent of them, and return to the Republican fold again, if the return jou is not made too hard for him.